



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

[Forest and Stream.—Continued.]

2514. *Massachusetts Sharptail Grouse*. By Newton Dexter. *Ibid.*, No. 22, June 2, 1892, p. 517.—Contains a note on *Phalaropus lobatus*.

2515. *Ways of the Ruffed Grouse*. By Dorp. *Ibid.*, p. 520.

2516. *Prot[h]onotary Warbler in Massachusetts*. By C. E. B. *Ibid.*, No. 24, June 16, 1892, p. 562.

2517. *Butcher Birds and Hawks*. By Didymus. *Ibid.*, No. 25, June 23, 1892, p. 588.—*Lanius ludovicianus*.—C. F. B.

Publications Received.—Bendire, Charles. Life Histories of North American Birds with Special Reference to their Breeding Habits and Eggs. 4to, pp. viii + 446, 12 col. pll. Washington, 1892.

Blankinship, J. W., and Charles A. Keeler. On the Natural History of the Farallon Islands. (*Zoe*, III, No. 2, pp. 144-165, pll. xviii-xxi.)

Bolles, Frank. Ways of the Owl. (*Pop. Sci. Month.*, July, 1892.)

Dresser, H. E. (1) Remarks on *Lanius lahtora* and its Allies. (*Ibis*, April, 1892.) (2) Remarks on *Lanius excubitor* and its Allies. (*Ibis*, July, 1892.) (3) Remarks on the Palæarctic White-breasted Dippers. (*Ibis*, July, 1892.)

Hartert, Ernst. Notes on the Caprimulgidae. (*Ibis*, April, 1892.)

Linton, Edwin. Notes on Avian Entozoa. (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XV, pp. 87-113, pll. iv-viii.)

Meyer, A. B. (1) Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Vogelfauna von Kaiser Wilhelms-Land. (*Journ. für Orn.*, 1892, pp. 255-266.) (2) The Birds of Sumba. (Notes from the Leyden Mus., XIV, pp. 265-268.)

Meyer, A. B., and F. Helm. VI Jahresbericht (1890) Ornithologischen Beobachtungstationen im Königreiche Sachsen. 4to, pp. iv+135, und Karte. Berlin, 1892.

Newton, Alfred. (1) Notes on Some Old Museums. (*Ann. Rep. Mus. Ass.* 1891, pp. 28-46.) (2) Note on the Occurrence of the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*) in New South Wales. (*Records Australian Mus.*, II, 1892.) (3) Errors Concerning the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*). (*Ibis*, July, 1892, addendum.)

Piers, Harry. Notes on Nova Scotian Zoölogy, No. 2. (*Trans. Nova Scotia Inst. Sci.*, 2d Ser., Vol. I.)

Ridgway, Robert. (1) Descriptions of two new forms of *Basileuterus rufifrons*, from Mexico. (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XV, pp. 119, 120.) (2) The Humming Birds. (*Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, for 1890, pp. 253-383, pll. i-xvi.)

Stejneger, Leonhard. Notes on a Collection of Birds made by Harry V. Henson in the Island of Yezo, Japan. (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XV, pp. 289-359, pl. xlv.)

Suchetet, André. Les Oiseaux Hybrides rencontrés a l'état sauvage. Troisième Partie, Les Passereaux. 8vo. Lille, 1892.

Thompson, Ernest E. On the Use of Faunal Lists. (*Proc. Canadian Institute*, 1890.)

Tschusi-Schmidhoffen, Vict. Ritter v. Am Velenczeer-und Kleinen Baltonsee. (Separat-abdruck aus dem Hauptber. des II-ten intern. orn. Congress zu Budapest. 4to, pp. 8.)

American Field, XXXVII, Nos. 24-26, XXXVIII, Nos. 1-12.
American Journ. Sci., July-Sept., 1892.
American Naturalist, May-Aug., 1892.
Forest and Stream, XXXVIII, Nos. 23-26, XXXIX, Nos. 1-11.
Journal Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist., XV, Nos. 1-2, April and July, 1892.
Naturalist, The, Monthly Journ. Nat. Hist. for North of England, Nos. 203-206, June-Sept., 1892.
Observer, The, III, Nos. 6-9, June-Sept., 1892.
Ornithologisches Jahrbuch, III, May-June, 1892.
Ornithologist and Oölogist, XVII, Nos. 6-8, 1892.
Ottawa Naturalist, VI, June-Sept., 1892.
Proceedings (Abstract of) Linnæan Society of New York, 1891.
Proceedings and Transactions Nova Scotia Inst. Sci., I, pt. 1, 1890-91.
Transactions Wisconsin Acad. Sci., Arts and Letters, VIII, 1888-91.
Wilson Quarterly, Journ. of Orn., IV, No. 2, July, 1892.
Zoe, III, No. 2, July, 1892.
Zoölogist, July-Sept., 1892.

GENERAL NOTES.

Habits of the Herring Gull.—In Mr. G. H. Mackay's very interesting article on the Herring Gull, in the July number of 'The Auk', he states that it is with some hesitation that he regards them as gregarious, for they apparently only come together when there is some particular reason for so doing, and not because they *like* to. My own impression was just the reverse of this, but I must admit that my observations have been made but casually, and that I have not observed the Gulls with the care that Mr. Mackay has devoted to the subject. I should have said that Gulls scattered in search of food at high water, but came together sociably at other times.

At Plymouth, Mass., it used to be no uncommon sight to see the greater part of the Gulls in the neighborhood gathered in one vast flock on the outer side of the long sand spit, known as the 'Beach.' This, if my memory serves me aright, usually took place some little time after low water. The Gulls were not feeding, but resting and preening their feathers, and, unless disturbed by man, they would remain until driven away by the advancing tide.

At high water the Gulls were widely scattered, searching for floating food, and as the flats in the harbor were left bare by the receding tide the Gulls would gather here and there in small flocks looking for food. At